Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII. THURDAY, JUNE 14, 1838. No. 924.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

DIARY OF A PHILADELPIA LAWYER.

Unnatural Prosecution.

Turning her mother's pains and benefits
To laughter and contempt—that she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child! *Shakespeare.*

Among the various occupations of man, there are none in which the practitioner is so much exposed to the extremes of human passion and human weakness, as in those which have been entitled *consensu publici*—the learned professions.

In periods of mental distress, when the anguished spirit wrestles with the demon of the world, and trembling under its load of conscious guilt—

That rings
In one dark, damning moment, crimes of years,
And screaming like a vulture in his ears,
Tells one by one, his thoughts and deeds of shame—

and the prospect of endless beatific existence in accepted and consecrated faith, sinks beneath the weight of its own immortal nature—when the soul shudders at its suspended condition, and even hope seems paralyzed, and fiercest terror strikes the alarum of everlasting death—when the proud spirit plumes its wing in anticipation of the flight that is to land it in its last, eternal home—'tis then the timid and affrighted mortal calls to his side the minister of heaven's pledges, and in the society of the clergyman, seeks a consolation and relief by exposing the naked hideousness of his crime-covered heart.

In sickness, too, when the wan and withering hand of disease is laid upon the body, and sinking nature calls for another nerve to grapple with the tyrant in whose grasp she perishes; or when sudden accident has prostrated the natural energies of man, and the giant strength which, but a moment before, had possessed the frame, is fled—'tis then, whether in the stately chamber of the proud, or in the wretched hovel of the beggar—whether on the downy couch of pampered wealth, or on the rugged pallet of indigence, the physician is called upon to behold, in each alike, the proud and strong man writhing in the agony of pain—to hear from his wailing plaints of suffering and of earthly wo, and to see around him, in various situations, without perhaps the means or prospect of relief, the havoc of disease and death, spending itself in the double affliction of the suffering he beholds in the prostrate victim before him, and the attendant misery and lamentation which bereaved friends and dependants pour over the relic of their living hope.

The lawyer, also, has his experience and exposure, though perhaps in a more limited sphere; and in the vexatious assiduity of litigious spirits and the groveling workings of revengeful minds, he often witnesses the wildest extremes of human passion and human weakness.

Some instances of this character, I find recorded in my diary, which, from their immediate relationship to the romance of real life, have afforded me matter of much ethical speculation, and among the number of which I have presented the following anomaly in the character of the female heart.

I had just returned from court; my brown bag was suspended from its appropriate hook in the book-case, and wearied and worn with the exercise of five consecutive hours in close attention and confinement at the bar, I had accommodated myself for a *siesta* with a composure as settled as if no inducement, however argumentative or insinuating its *retainer*, could draw me from it. I held in my hand a quire of foolscap closely written over, part of the labor of the morning, to which I was nodding a kind of familiarity between its monotonous recapitulations and my imperturbable somnolence, when a gentle knock at my office door aroused me.

The door was immediately opened by my student, who sat near it, in close and dry converse with some black-lettered spirit, and I was summoned to answer the demand of two well dressed females, who inquired for me in a suppressed and faltering tone. Laboring in a state of much excitement, my strange visiters stood for a moment in the centre of the room, mute and motionless, and scarcely seeming to understand my repeated solicitations to be seated. At length, after they had witnessed the departure of my student from the office, and cast a hasty glance around to see if none others were present to behold or hear, the younger of the two mysterious beings before me took her companion by the hand, and led her, in apparent unconsciousness, to a seat close by the chair from which I had just risen. The young female having gone thus far, stood still and silent beside me, as if she had not the strength to act or move. I placed a chair for her on my right, and directing to her the most encouraging and suasive converse I could command, at length succeeded in awakening her attention. She became seated, and raising the folds of a rich, black veil, which had obscured her features from me, turned upon me a face that might have formed a model for Praxitiles or a dilettanti. A tear rested in the corner of her soft, black eye, as if a pearl had been studded there to hang in glittering contrast with the rich silken lashes that surrounded it, and the subdued and passive expression of her countenance told, with mournful truth, the intensity of the heart's affliction within. Her companion, who sat by her, leaned her head upon her shoulder, and seeming to catch encouragement from the sympathising look which I had fixed upon her, endeavored, in faint whispers, to inspire her with confidence to commence the revelation of their business with me. A few moments elapsed, and at intervals of soul piercing sobs, she informed me that her mother, who sat beside her, had occasion to see me on professional business, of such a character, as, for the happiness of her family, demanded all the privacy which the nature of her situation would admit, and that to secure this, they had withheld from their most confidential friends, the slightest intimation of the distress in which they were involved. On this account, they appeared before me unattended, and sought such assistance as would secure to them the least possible occasion to appear in any other person's presence. An officer of the peace had called at their residence, and exhibited a warrant for the arrest of the mother, on a charge of *larceny*, but, perceiving the respectability of the parties with whom he was to act, and possessing more humanity than generally belongs to the minor ministers of the law, he encouraged the supposition that there might be some mistake, although his directions were very minute, and only required the promise of the party to be at the alderman's office, in —— street, with her counsel, at a specified time. To ask my attendance upon this occasion, was the object of their visit. Having understood thus much, I immediately endeavored to learn, by such interrogatories as presented themselves to me, from what source, and by what means this prosecution had been brought, still expecting to find that from the susceptibility of woman's fears, there was unnecessary alarm, and that probably it all would result in proof, to be a suit of revenge, as I have known instances, instituted by some unfavorably dismissed domestic, who sought to wound by exposure, and thus to gratify their malignity. The name of the prosecutor had not been noticed by either of them in the surprise with which they were so suddenly overwhelmed, and neither could summon the recollection of a cause which could exist in the breast of any human being, to involve them in afflictions they apprehended were so serious.

The time arrived when they were to appear at the office, and after assuring them of every consolation I could inspire, I took a seat with them in their carriage, and gave directions to the coachman to hold up at the dwelling of the magistrate—having, by this time, well assured myself that I was in company with members of one of the most respectable families in the northern part of the city, I determined, without hesitation, to avoid the necessity of exposure in the public office, as long as it was practicable.

Having seen my client seated in the parlor of the dwelling, I hastened to the office of the alderman, to ascertain the particulars of my mysterious case. On entering, I found him seated in his executive chair, calmly waiting the presence of any and all who should be "brought to be tried." I immediately announced to him my business, and requested to know the character of the prosecution against my client.

All that I could ascertain was, that the suit had been instituted by a female of respectable appearance, who demanded the most rigid precision in all the proceedings held by him, and evinced no ordinary determination of spirit in her undertaking. Confirmed now, that my suspicions of the origin of the case were correct, or that, in the other event, the investigation would develope a mistake in the identity of the defendant, I announced myself as ready to enter into a hearing of the case, and hastened to introduce my client, with every confidence I could inspire, aided by the sweet assurances of her fair attendant, into the public room of justice. The entrance from the dwelling of the alderman was in the rear of his desk or magisterial platform, and so as to obscure persons seated in the front of the office, from the observance of those entering thereby. At this door I introduced my client, and seated her in as much retiredness as possible, with her daughter at her side. A few moments elapsed while the necessary preparations for business, and unfolding of dockets, were made, and the *trial ex parte* commenced. The alderman, with becoming dignity, demanded the parties in the case of the commonwealth vs. ——— ———, charged with larceny, and in a magisterial voice inquired if the prosecutor was ready to proceed. From the opposite corner of the office, a delicate but firm voice responded "YES." As the answer reached the ear of my client, I perceived a heavy shudder convulsed her frame, and a deep-heaved sigh from the daughter, who had clasped her arms around the neck of her parent, and was hiding her face in her bosom, excited in me new and fearful forebodings of my cause.

"Come forward," demanded the magistrate, "and take the book."

A pale and delicately beautiful girl, one on whom care and sorrow seemed to have made an early depredation—like the first shoots of springs nipped by a lurking frost—stepped boldly to the stand, and received the holy book from his hand.

"You do swear," commenced the magistrate, but 'ere he could proceed farther, a wild and piercing shriek from the defendant—a death-like utterance of the name of "ELIZA," and a long drawn breath, were but the instantaneous precedents of a deep swoon into which she had fallen; while the daughter stood motionless and fixed in a wild and vacant gaze upon the prosecutrix, and striving, in indistinct articulation, to say "*sister.*"

With the assistance of those who stood near me, I hurried the apparently lifeless pair to the parlor from whence I had brought them, and leaving them to the ministrations of those who could afford more tender and appropriate relief, I hastened to the office, resolved to probe at once the mystery that accumulated around me.

As soon as I again appeared, the alderman informed me that the witness for the commonwealth, who stood alone, unmoved before him, prosecuted for the purpose of recovering some valuable papers, which she had stated upon oath were surreptitiously taken from her by the defendant, nearly a year since, and which were the sole assurances of a handsome patrimony belonging to her.

I requested to examine the witness personally, which was of course permitted. Recalling her to the stand, I asked her, with as much composure as my own agitation under the scene would permit, *her name.*

"Eliza ———," she replied, in the same firm tone in which she had first spoken.

"How long," I continued, "have you known the defendant!"

"As long as I have a recollection of any one."

"Is she related to you?"

"Yes—she is my mother!"

"And you would bring your mother before the thronged tribunal of justice, as a criminal at the bar!"

"I want my papers and my property," was her cold indifferent reply. I could proceed no farther with my interrogation, and, after a moment's consultation with the magistrate, we exercised our united energies, by the invocation of all the penalties of her ingrate purpose—by the strongest appeals to the virtue of filial love, and by all that was sacred in humanity, to induce her to desist from her unnatural course. But all was of no avail, and I, in the last extremity, asked permission to enter my name upon the docket, for the future appearance of the defendant, to enter into a recognizance to appear at the next sessions of the court, if necessary, to answer the charge alleged against her.

I now returned to my client, and found her so far recovered as to be able, under the guidance of the ministering angel that had attended her throughout, to enter her carriage, to which I handed her, after giving her the most positive assurance of following her in a very short period, to her residence.

As soon as I had made the necessary arrangements at my office, I hastened to fulfil my promise. The card that had been left with me, referred me to one of those beautiful private residences in ——— row, in ——— street. I rang the bell, and in an instant was welcomed in, by the fair one who had already excited my liveliest sympathy.

In the back parlor, reclining upon a rich lounge, I found the afflicted subject of my solicitude; she requested me to be seated by her, and to bear patiently with her, while she endeavored to impart to me the circumstances connected with the unnatural scene I had witnessed. Eliza had been a favorite daughter, and was educated in the tenderest and most sumptuous manner. She had ever been a dutiful and affectionate child from her infancy. In an unfortunate moment, however, she formed an acquaintance with a wretch in human shape, whose prepossessing exterior, suasive manner, and assiduous attention, soon won the poor girl's affections, and so completely coiled his serpentine blandishments around her, as to render her heedless of every tie that bound her in her fidelity. Under the most solemn assurances of marriage, he induced her to desert her home, her widowed parent, and the fatherless companion of her youth, and with the means of obtaining a large portion of her little patrimony—the savings of a father's industry, whose remains had long since been consigned to the narrow charnel house—to elope with him, and consign herself to a bed of infamy and shame.

The papers to recover which a prosecution had been brought, instigated by the fiend who had already robbed her of that which was more valuable to her than all, had been rescued from his unrelenting grasp by the vigilance of the mother, and were the sole assurances of the lost girl's fortune.

To preserve this for a day of tribulation that must soon await her, had been the anxious object of the parent in retaining them, and no law, thought she, human or divine, could interfere with a purpose so benevolent and just.

I inquired whether the daughter was of age when these papers were taken, and received an affirmative reply.

It then became my painful duty to assure the mother that the papers must be delivered up, under the only alternative of legal guilt of the crime alleged.

She raised her finger, and pointing to a package that was standing in a casket upon the table near her, faintly whispered, "there they are—take them to her; the last link is broken, and now I have no hope!" I took the papers, and after some time spent in endeavoring to animate and console the afflicted family, and requesting that the daughter should send immediately for some of their most confidential friends, in whose sympathies they might find relief, I hastened to the alderman, to place in his charge, and at his direction, the subject of the LARCENY. The papers were received, and the prosecution dismissed.

A few months only elapsed, before I heard of the death of my client. She lingered like those who strive to smother grief, without apparent disease, and unable to bear the unnatural shock she had suffered, soon sunk, broken hearted, into the grave.

* * * * * * *

About two years after the above events transpired, I was waiting in the Mayor's Court of the city, for the trial of a cause of some importance, in which I was engaged, when I was asigned by the Court, in the exercise of the authority which belongs to them, to defend a prisoner at the bar, who appeared utterly destitute and surlishly reckless of her fate. She was miserably attired, and in her lineaments of face, the long deep furrows of protracted suffering and want were strongly marked. I conferred with my client in the dock, in which white and black, the most loathsome specimens or human depravity, were indiscriminately huddled together, and heard the brief and reluctant history of her arraignment. She desired to plead guilty. She had committed the offence of *larceny*, that by her conviction she might gain a solitary seclusion from the world. She had loathed the society of her fellow creatures until their contact was no longer endurable. She feared to die, and had not the nerve for a suicidal deed. She had been educated in affluence—she became the victim of seduction—had broken the heart of a widowed parent in her delusion—disgraced a fair family name—her seducer had squandered away long since a patrimony which she had inherited, had deserted her, and left her penniless upon a cold world, without a virtue on which to found a plea for charity—and now she sought, in the solitary cell of the penitentiary, the longest separation from the companionship of her fellow beings, the penalties of the violated law would inflict.

The prisoner was Eliza ———, the prosecutrix of her mother.

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday, mentions an exciting and disgraceful scene which occurred in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the preceding day, between Mr. Turney and Mr. Bell, members from Tennessee, while engaged in debate in committee of the whole, on the Indian Appropriation bill. It appears Mr. Turney had made a wanton, continued personal attack on the course of Mr. Bell, and that the latter rose and commenced a severe rejoinder, asserting that Mr. Turney was the mere *tool* of others in making this attack. Mr. T. sitting immediately in front of Mr. B. rose from his seat, and, looking Mr. B. in the face, said "*It is false;*" whereupon Mr. B. struck Mr. T. and blows passed between them both. This necessarily produced much confusion. The combatants were parted, and the Speaker resuming the Chair, brought the house to order; and it was resolved, by a large majority, that both the offending members should apologize to the House for their disorderly conduct, which was done accordingly, but no apology was made to each other. Mr. Bell then concluded his speech.

At a Van Buren meeting held in Mobile, a short time ago, it was "*resolved,*" among other things, that the notes of the U. S. Bank were "worthless and irredeemable pomises to pay." As a commentary on this declaration, it is stated in the Mobile Advertiser, that one of the gentlemen who voted for it had absolutely given 22 per cent. premium for $2000 of this worthless and irredeemable paper, and paid for the same in Alabama State Bank notes!

A man of enlarged Ideas.—"Mister, where is your house?" asked a curious traveller of a "half horse and half aligator" squatter.

"House, eh? do you think I'm one of them sort, stranger? I sleeps in the Government purchase—I eats raw bear and buffalo, and drinks out of the Mississippi!"

Debate in the
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speech of Mr. Bond,
(OF OHIO,)

On Mr. Hopkin's Resolution to divorce the Government from the Press.

(Continued.)

Mr. Bond said the resolution now under consideration still looked to reform, and especially to the correction of the abuse of power in regard to the public printing. The gentleman who offers it, (Mr. Hopkins) though acting with the Administration generally, is not blind to the abuses which may be committed. He is still demanding reform from principle, and is not satisfied that abuses have been corrected by a simple change of men. I am surprised, Mr. Speaker, to find this resolution opposed by the Administration. The gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Cushman) resists it on most extraordinary grounds. He admits abuses, but says it is impracticable to correct them, and therefore useless to pass the resolution. Is it possible that such an objection can be openly avowed and sustained here? The gentleman says it is the usage of party to dispose of this patronage in its own way, and that he never heard of any complaint against Mr. Adam's Administration for so doing. Here, sir, is another open avowal of the doctrine, "that the spoils belong to the victors."

[Mr. Cushman here explained, and observed he had not said the spoils belong to the victors.]

Mr. Bond admitted that the gentleman had not used those identical words, but this was the doctrine of the party with which he acted, and as a distinguished member of that party, now the Governor of New York, (Mr. Marcy,) had, when a member of the Senate of the United States, openly used those terms, and justified this usage of party. The friends of the Administration uniformly *practised* under this precept, whatever may be their theory. I do not wish to do the gentleman from New Hampshire any injustice, and will read from his remarks as published, and he will then have an opportunity of correcting them, if erroneously printed. The gentleman is reported as having said:

"It was well known, that since the establishment of the Government, the dominant party, whichever it might be, had invariably employed what has been called, if you please, partisan printers, and partisan editors. *But why should they not do so?* So long as the Opposition had the predominancy, they used to supply their own partisan printers, and no complaint was made about it; *and why should any complaint arise now?* He saw no reason for it."

Here, then, I think, sir, a position is taken and terms used in effect the same, and tending directly to the doctrine that the "spoils belong to the victors."—But can it be possible that the gentleman thinks he is correct, and sustained by the facts, when he says that no complaint was made against Mr. Adams's administration on account of the exercise of the printing patronage? Has he forgotten that Isaac Hill, the present Governor of his own State, was the editor and publisher of a newspaper called "the N. Hampshire Patriot," and that the discontinuance of the publication of the laws in that paper was considered so outrageous a persecution for opinion's sake, that it may almost be said to have given him his subsequent political elevation and consequence? The discontinuance of Isaac Hill as printer of the laws was occasioned, too, by his publishing a libel on the lady of the President, without the least semblance of truth, and so grossly indecent that Mr. Randolph, though a zealous opposer of Mr. Adams, said it ought not even to be read on this floor. The occasion, however, was seized, to bring the subject of public printing under discussion in this House, and Mr. Saunders, of N. Carolina, introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to report what changes had been made in the newspapers printing the laws, together with his reasons for such changes. A long and spirited debate followed; and as gentlemen seem to have such imperfect recollection of the events of that day, some little reference may perhaps be usefully made to what was said in the debate. It will be observed that the resolution of Mr. Saunders, and those who supported it, required reasons to be given for a removal from office. Since they came into power, however, that doctrine has been denied and repudiated.

Mr. Bond said he proposed to prove by this debate that the present Administration came into power declaring that the printing patronage of the Government was inordinate and dangerous; that it ought to be restrained and regulated by law; and, in fine, promising if elevated, to withdraw its exercise from the Executive hands. The mover of that resolution (Mr. Saunders) said:

"I trust I shall not be accused of getting up this call for purposes of effect, nor be told this is a small business." "He was not to be told that the pecuniary amount involved in this matter was too small to influence the editors of this country." "The total sum thus distributed could not amount to less that between twenty and thirty thousand dollars."—"There were eighty-two papers employed in publishing the laws;" "it was not of the expense that he complained, but of the purpose by which it was controlled." "It was thus calculated to operate, and did actually operate, so far as it went, to control the freedom of the press, and to enlist, throughout the country, that powerful instrument in behalf of the views of the State Department. In this respect, it was much more effectual and much more dangerous than the far-famed alien and sedition laws."

Mr. Saunders concluded by saying that it was his "intention to take this power from the State Department, and place it elsewhere." A member from Tennessee, (Mr. Houston,) afterwards Governor of that State, and now the President of Texas, sustained Mr. Saunders's resolution, and denied the right of the Secretary of State to change the publication of the laws for opinion's sake. He alleged that the practice of that Department "had been to allow an individual, who might be personally opposed to the views and opinions of the Head of the Department, if he was honest and capable as a public officer, to retain his place." He asked "if changes had been made in order that the patronage of the Government may flow in a particular channel? Such a course would gag the free expression of opinion." He said:

"Patronage is not a thing local and circumscribed. It seeks every little ramification into which it can by any possibility insinuate itself. It is like the progress of a cancer in the human body; it seizes on every vein and artery, one after another, nor stops its progress till the sufferer sinks, and then the knife is too late applied."

Next came Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, the chairman of that retrenchment committee to which I have already alluded. That gentleman said:

"These eighty-two presses would be put on the diet of a wholesale regimen, and in the course of a salutary discipline. The sturdy and independent would be turned out to be fed on such offals as they might be able to pick up, until the whole pack should open in full and harmonious cry, in one common note, from the sturdy mastiff that howls at the door of the Treasury, to the most starveling turnspit that barks on the farthest verge of our frontier."

Mr. Bond said he would not stop to inquire whether we did now realize, in the present official organ, the Globe, "that sturdy mastiff that howls at the door of the Treasury." Mr. Hamilton continued:

"Is it necessary that the Executive should have a Government press, to be paid for by the People out of the public coffers, to sustain the measures of the Administration, whether right or wrong?" —"If," said he, "a Secretary of State can so apply the patronage of the Government as to nourish to venal accord eighty-two presses in our country to praise every thing the Administration should do, and subject their proprietors to the punishment of the loss of this patronage if they dare to censure its measures, this forms distinctly a Government press, which is more alarming to the liberties of the People than the organization of the whole of General Brown's army of six thousand men, formed into a guard of the palace. If eighty-two presses can be made to speak as it were in one voice that all that the Government does is excellent, and all those who are opposed to them say is false and factious, this constant combined and concerted language will soon have a tendency to make those who hear little else believe all this is true."

Mr. Bond hoped the House would pardon him for this long extract. Mr. Hamilton, from whose speech it is taken, was at the time a friend of Gen. Jackson, and zealously engaged in elevating him to power. In thus describing the Government patronage over the press, that gentleman said he was merely warning the country of dangers which might be realized, if no restraint was imposed on that patronage. General Jackson was elevated, and Mr. Van Buren succeeded him, and is now in power. Instead of eighty-two presses thus employed by the Government, they have now considerably upwards of one hundred, and the patronage is held and exercised without any manner of check or restraint. In this, surely, the country was disappointed.

But you, also, Mr. Speaker, took part in that debate, and warned the country of the danger of this patronage, and the necessity of restraining it. I hope, sir, it will not be out of order to draw on your remarks, in aid of my present purpose. The sentiments which you expressed are perfectly just, and must command the approbation of all impartial minds.

I have preferred, sir, sustaining the resolution now under consideration by the arguments and illustrations of the friends of General Jackson, rather than to attempt any new suggestions.

You will remember, Mr. Speaker, that some friend of Mr. Clay, the then Secretary of State, intimated that the resolution of Mr. Saunders savored somewhat of the Spanish inquisition. At this your indignation was aroused, and you exclaimed: "Inquisitorial, sir! And has the time arrived in this country when it is deemed inquisitorial respectfully to ask a public officer, who is responsible to the People whose representatives we are, for the public reasons (not the private motives) of his public conduct? Is it insulting to demand of a public officer to explain and account for his conduct? Is the transatlantic doctrine, that 'the King can do no wrong,' to be introduced here? Though we have no alien and sedition laws, are we to have what is tantamount to them? Are the public functionaries of the Government to be wrapped up in the robes of office, and to be held irresponsible to the People or the People's representatives? And are all those who have firmness and independence enough fearlessly to inquire into the conduct of public men, and the manner in which the public money is expended, to be denounced by the partisans and servile adherents of the house that now reigns, as factious oppositionists? Sir (you continued, Mr. Speaker,) this power of appointing the public printer is improperly lodged where it is. It is, to say the least of it, subject to abuse, and may be improperly used for the purpose of muzzling and influencing the liberty of the press."

That being the case, you proposed, sir, "to remove this power of appointment from the Department of State, and vest it somewhere else, where it would be more safely and properly exercised." The country is aware, Mr. Speaker, that you have continued to be a member of this House ever since you made the remarks just quoted, now more than eleven years. Some expectation was cherished that you would, when in a majority here, practise under these opinions, and remove this printing patronage "from the Department of State, and vest it somewhere else, where it would be more safely and properly exercised." I am sorry, sir, that this public expectation has been disappointed. I can only account for it by supposing that your various political engagements and high public station have withdrawn your attention from this important subject. There is some consolation, however, in knowing that you have now an opportunity of redeeming your pledge, and the friends of retrenchment and reform indulge the hope that you will do it.

I hope you, sir, will not think this an "inquisitorial" measure. It is, indeed, true that when the representatives of the People, during the last session of Congress, attempted to look into the departments of the Government, Gen. Jackson openly resisted it, and said such a measure was "worse than the Spanish inquisition." More, sir; he, in effect, gave orders that it should not be tolerated. Mr. Speaker, did not your cheek then mantle with honest indignation! and if you had held a seat here, instead of the chair you occupy, would you not have again exclaimed, "Is the transatlantic doctrine, that "the King can do no wrong.' to be introduced here?" Or were you constrained to admit that, under the boasted system of reform, "the public functionaries of the Government" are now "wrapped up in the robes of office," and "held irresponsible to the People or the People's representatives?

Mr. B. said he hoped he had, by this time, furnished some evidence to the House, and to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Cushman) in particular, that the exercise of this printing patronage by Mr. Adams's Administration was not only questioned, but openly condemned. The friends of Gen. Jackson, so far from pretending that it was impracticable to correct the abuse of this power, pledged themselves to the country, that they could and would, when in a majority, provide a remedy. He would submit it to the People to say, whether this had been done. Was it not notorious that the extent of this printing patronage had been greatly enlarged under the present dominant party? Is not the number of newspapers in which the laws are printed very considerably increased? Is not the ordinary printing patronage of the several departments far greater now than formerly? And, as to the public printing for Congress, it had so swollen, under the promised retrenchment, that we were almost induced to believe that the term was used in irony by those from whom the People expected economy.

I now propose, Mr. Speaker, to show what seductive influences this patronage over the press carries with it; and, for this purpose, I must again invoke the aid of the Jackson reformers, using their own arguments, and the very language in which they admonished the country of the base uses which would be made of this power. I hope gentlemen will remember the remarks made on this subject, and which I have already given to the House, from the speech of Mr. Hamilton, the chairman of the committee on reform. I reserved for the present branch of the argument a peculiarly striking and descriptive passage in the speech of Mr. Houston, before alluded to. He undertakes to describe an honest, independent editor, of good principles, and deserved influence, and then adds that such an editor as this

"May not be disposed to bow or bend his principles for the sake of supporting a particular Administration or individual. It may be necessary to certain plans and interests, that such a man as this should be gagged or prostrated. In that case, a very politic course would be to start a new paper some few months before new patronage is to be conferred; to use every exertion to obtain for it a sufficient number of subscribers; to take measures that, at all hazards, the paper be sustained; then to get for the editor some true and trusty fellow—a fellow that will 'go the whole;' who is troubled with no principles on any subject; but who will support a certain interest 'through tick and thin;' who will pursue no course of his own, but will ever be ready to take his cue from a certain quarter. After getting him some one or two hundred subscribers, using every expedient to make him some character, he must then have the printing of the laws, as a token of the confidence of the government, and then all will be ready for action. Sir, I will not say that such a press is to be established and paid for out of the sontingent fund; I am not warranted in such an assertion; but I *say that such a new beginner must have patronage, although it be in direct opposition to the interest and wishes of the People.*

Thus spoke Mr. Houston in 1827. Let us now pause for a moment, Mr. Speaker, and inquire whether those who know so well the use and abuse of this power, have not proved themselves skilful adepts in its practical application. Let us direct our attention to the officical newspaper, The Globe, and see if Mr. Houston has not most aptly described "its rise, progress, and present state."

We know, sir, that at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's Administration, the official newspaper was the United States Telegraph, published by Duff Green. Things went on pretty smoothly for a while, and until, as was said, some jealous rivalry sprung up between the then Vice President of the United States and the present President, Mr. Van Buren, who was then Secretary of State. It was said Green was suspected for cherishing a stronger partiality for the Vice President than for the Secretary of State. But I do not profess to be familiar with the causes of this family jar. Report said that the Telegraph was not discontinued abruptly, as the official organ, but was gradually supplanted by the Globe, and its editor, Francis P. Blair, brought here for that purpose from Kentucky. Among the means resorted to for this purpose, as complained of by the Telegraph, were orders or requests to various Postmasters throughout the country to furnish lists of its subscribers. The Globe was then sent to them, claiming to have the special confidence of the party. In this way it was initiated into favor among the subscribers of the Telegraph, and in due season the latter paper was wholly abjured. I have no knowledge of all the measures taken "that at all hazards the paper be sustained," and will leave it for others who know Francis P. Blair better than I do, to determine whether the Administration, in furnishing an editor for the Globe, succeeded in getting a "true and trusty fellow, a fellow that will 'go the whole,' who is troubled with no principles on any subject, but who will support a certain interest 'through thick and thin.'" This I know, that the Administration fostered and cherished the Globe with an immense amount of patronage, and in that way gave it strength and influence. That paper was first published in 1831. The whole amount paid for printing by the Executive Departments in 1832 and 1833 was $113,346 21, of which $47,245 42, were paid to the Globe, and the residue to various other printing establishments, editors, and publishers throughout the United States. In 1834 and 1835, the whole amount so paid was $83,966 50; of which sum, a part, say $40,473 16, was paid to the Globe, and the residue again divided as before. For the next two years, ending with September, 1837, the several Executive departments paid out, for printing, the enormous sum of $142,804 68! Of this, the Globe received $24,381 27, and the balance was divided and subdivided—the spoil being thus given in due proportions among the whole pack, from "the sturdy mastiff that howls at the door of the Treasury," down "to the most starveling turnspit that barks on the farthest verge of our frontier."

But it will be observed that, so far, I have stated the amount of the *Executive* patronage of the press only. In December, 1835, the Globe obtained the printing for the House of Representatives, and for the two years ending on the 30th September, 1837, its editors or publishers were paid on that account, $105,914,-53!! It thus appears that, for the last six years, the Globe newspaper has received from the Government as the published documents prove, nearly $220,000. What it has received indirectly, and from office-holders and expectants, no one can tell. I will not designate each of the innumerable host of editors and printers on whom this patronage has been showered. Many of them have received small sums; others, again, do not quite equal the Globe editors; but I will name a few who seem to be among the preferred, and then leave it for their readers to say whether their papers can be supposed to be under the wholesome regimen of Treasury diet.

I find that Hill & Barton, of New Hampshire, have received, in about six years, between 7,000 and $8,000. During the same time, Shadrach Penn, jr. of Kentucky, has been paid about $10,-000, nearly the half of which has been paid within the last two years. During the same time, the firms of True & Green, Chas. G. Green, and Beals & Green of Boston have been paid $27,204 : 70! In the course of two years, Medary & Manypenny, were paid $2,958:66; Pane & Clark $2,837:59; Mifflin and Party, of Philadelphia, $1,822:26; Medary, Reynolds, & Medary, $8,584; and Samuel Medary & Brothers, all of Ohio, $2,002. All these payments were made by the Post Office Department, and in addition to this printing patronage, some of these parties enjoyed advantageous contracts in the same Department, for the supply of "paper and twine," connected with their printing of blanks. These contracts for "blanks, paper, and twine," when examined, as they were by the committees of investigation, disclosed the practice of most reprehensible partiality in the Postmaster General for certain political favorites. I have not examined to see if the other Departments did not simultaneously bestow a part of their printing patronage on these same individuals. This further fact, however, is disclosed by the printing accounts of these Departments: that, for some time past, they have thrown large portions of their patronage into the hands of Langtree & O' Sullivan, of this city, who are publishing a perodical journal, the "*Democratic Review*," which professes to be a literary work, but, at the same time, devotes its columns to the cause and defence of the Administration, with a zeal equalled only by the Globe, and, in at least one of its articles recently published, shows as little regard for justice and truth, I think, as that paper does.

The Executive patronage of the press was one of the great chapters of reform into which the famous retrenchment report of this House was divided. It is there stated as an alarming fact, that the amout paid for printing and advertising "by the Executive Departments at theseat of Government for the [then] three last years, (1825, 1826 and 1827,) and by the General Post Office in two years, was $71,830:51." In the same report, we are also told that the printing for Congress, the Senate and House included, from March 1819, to December 1827, being a period of eight years, amounted to $271,883:37. These were thought to be extravagant expenditures, and retrenchment demanded and promised.

I beg the House to indulge me a few moments in holding up to their view, and especially to the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) who was an active member of that committee, a mirror, in which the practical reform may be seen. If the gentleman, or the party, shall find the object a hideous one, I can only say the picture reflected is the work of their own hands.

For sixth years ending the 30th September, 1837, the several Executive Departments, inclusive of the General Post Office, paid out $340,116 37 for their printing. In order to get three years so as to compare it with the term and amount before stated by the committee, let us take half of the 340,116 37 dollars, say - - - - - - - - $170,058 18

Deduct the amount stated by the committee, - - - 71,830 51

Amount of increase every three years by the Reformers, - - - - - - $98,227 67

I also find that in six years ending on the 30th day of September, 1837, the printing for Congress, (Senate and House,) and inclusive of certain land documents, books and engraving, amounted to $751,584 62. Let us deduct the amount reported by the committees as paid for the same object in eight years by the Administration which was condemned for its extravagance—that was $271,883 37. That operation will show that the *Reformers* have paid, in the legislative patronage of the press, $479,701 25 more in six years than the Whig party paid in eight years!!

Having thus shown the amount of, and how this patronage is now used by the Executive, it will be appropriate to see what the friends of General Jackson said would be the consequence of such use. The committee, in their report, speak of the moral mechanism upon which this patronage acts "as a power that seems irresistible," and say they "do not stop to argue what they predicate as an undeniable fact, that, by the employment of the expenditures of the contingent funds of the departments, a Government press is to all intents and purposes effectually established, as much so as if there were an annual item in the appropriation bill for the purpose of purchasing the joint and harmonious action of one hundred papers in the uncompromising vindication of those in power, and in the unsparing abuse of those who are not." And in the debate already referred to, Mr. Hamilton, one of the reformers, in speaking of payment for the service of the press: "When the Government becomes the paymaster for these services, the evil is infinitely augmented. For, what are the services, which the press under such circumstances is expected to render as a return for the partial kindness of the Government? Why, to cover all their approaches to arbitrary power; to defend each measure of misrule and corruption; to find excuses and apologies for every act of imbecility, although the interest and honor of the country may be jeoparded by ignorance, apathy, or neglect: but, above all, to subject those who do not think "the existing powers" entitled to the confidence of the People to the most unsparing calumny and abuse." Mr. Bond said he would appeal to the House and to the country if we are not now experiencing daily the practical application of what Mr. Hamilton mentioned as a possible state of things. Is not his discription of a subsidized press in the hands of the Government so graphically true of the present Administration and its press that it might justly be conjectured that they sat for the picture? Every day's experience shows that all who oppose the present Administration are "subjected to the most unsparing calumny and abuse." Another of the Jackson reformers in this House, Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, observed in debate here, that "the Executive influence in this Government was very great, and had been exerted to calumniate members in this House as well as great and wise men out of the House." He said "it had been attempted to cut them off by dark innendoes," and that "hireling scribblers had been paid directly or indirectly for performing the task."

Mr. Speaker, have we not felt and seen the sad reality of all this for the last nine years, but more particularly since Mr. Van Buren undertook "the improvement of the press," and a display of its licentious power in the hired columns of the Globe? Who has not been disgusted with the coarse and "unsparing calumny" from day to day poured out upon members of Congress, and of the Senate in particular, who happened to think that "the existing powers were not entitled to the confidence of the people?" Who has not seen the attempt in the Government press to break down the influence and power of "members of Congress," and "to cut them off by hireling scribblers, paid directly or indirectly for performing the task?" Does not the Globe constantly charge Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Southard, and other Senators as being paid by and under the influence of the Bank of the United States when engaged in the discharge of their high constitutional duties?" And when these foul slanders are howled from the throat of the "sturdy mastiff," at the door of the Treasury, do not the whole kennel, "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, little doogs and all," even to the "most starveling turnspit that barks on the farthest verge of our frontier," re-echo the sound? The Jackson reformer, Mr. Floyd, spoke of the slanders on members of Congress and on other men elsewhere. Why, sir, we daily experience that and more. The President and his press have gone on from time to time calumniating members of Congress and others, individually, and at length have got to slandering the People in a body—a kind of wholesale slander business. If a Congressional district, in the free exercise of its constitutional right, elect a member who will not "bow and do obeisance to the party," he is at once proclaimed to be the feed attorney of the bank, and the people of the district are stigmatized as "reprived debtors."

To be continued.

From the Raleigh Register

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It has already been announced, that the Whig party have determined to hold a National Convention at Harrisburg, Penn. in December 1839, for the selection of candidates for President and Vice President. The "Fayetteville Observer" suggests that at the Congressional Election in this State next year, the Whigs in each District should vote for some individual to represent them in said Convention; or if it be more convenient, that a General Ticket of 15 Delegates be selected, and voted for in the same way as Electors of President and Vice President. Either mode, we think, is unexceptionable.

So far as a concentration of public sentiment, on the part of the Whigs, is desired in North Carolina, no nomination by a Convention is necessary. There is no difference of opinion among them, as to who ought to be nominated. Whilst Henry Clay is spared to the country, they wish not to wander in search of another candidate. As often as the subject of the next Presidency is spoken of, his name is the first to thrill through the Patriot's heart, the first to be breathed from the Patriot's lips. There is no other citizen of the United States, who can call forth an enthusiasm like him—none other, who, like him, can unite the Whigs of the Southern, Eastern, Middle and Western States, and lead them on to a sure and glorious victory. As long as we abhere to him our cause is safe; but, if we exchange him for another, the disruption of our party will, perhaps, be the inevitable consequence.

The Van Burenites charge the Whigs with inconsistency, in submitting the claims of their candidates to a National Convention, after having objected, so strenuously as they did, to Mr. Van Buren, because of his nomination by the Rucker Caucus at Baltimore. But will any man in his senses, contend that there is any similitude between the two cases? The Baltimore Convention, it can be demonstrated, did not spring from the people, but was contrived and attended solely by the friends of the nominee, many of whom held offices under the Government, and had, therefore, a deep personal interest in his election. His organs alone advocated—his friends alone sustained it. Some of its members professed to have many constituents, others but few, and others again acknowledged they had none. —Philo White, *living in this city*, was appointed by a meeting of six persons to represent the *Salisbury* District, containing a population of 50,000 souls! The Whigs then contended, and still contend, that such a meeting, so far from representing the voice of the people, was a political cock-pit, where the people's rights were staked upon a favorite gamester.

But such a Convention as the Whigs propose to hold, none can object to, but those who fear the virtue and intelligence of the people. There are a number of Candidates, who have warm and zealous friends, and each division thinks its candidate most suitable. How is the sense of a majority of the whole to be ascertained, but by consultation and compromise? The Whigs cannot, like the Van Buren Party, designate the "real Simon Pure," and command all others, under plain of displeasure, to withdraw their claims. They are freemen, and claim the right, each man, for thinking for himself; and there are prejudices to overcome, and preferences to neutralize, and objections to be answered, before union and harmony of action can be secured. Now, how is this to be done, but by assembling together the disagreeing parties, and inducing them to unite on some middle ground? It would be a very desirable thing, we dare say, to the Administration, to have three or four Whig Candidates in the field; but experience, though a dear school, is a sure one. The Whigs intend to profit by past reverses—they will bring forward but one candidate, and that candidate will be elected, be he whom he may.

NEW MILITIA LAW.

The bill reported by the committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives, proposing material alterations in the present system, excites much attention. The principal alteration is in the time of service. The law of 1792 requires every able bodied white male citizen, between the age of 18 and 45, to perform military duty. The present bill limits the ages between 21 and 40. The reasons that induced the committee to assume the age 21 were, that the power to exact the services of minors was extremely questionable, and that their service in time of peace was not required. Limiting the age to 40, was not considered proper, upon the ground that the increase of the militia, by the rapid increase of the population, would otherwise make it entirely too unwieldy; and also would release a portion from a burden not required by the country at the present time. They classify the militia into the active and general militia. The active militia are to be selected from the whole body of the militia by the states, the whole control being with the states, so that ample justice may be done to all interested. It is claimed that on this plan, the Government will have at all times a certain portion of militia to take the field in her defence, in a state of discipline equal to regulars; also that it will be a most effectual argument against the increase of a standing army. The bill requires the active militia to be encamped for six consecutive days annually, to improve in practical military science. The tour of duty is fixed at nine months. The active militia will amount to about 250,000 men, not inferior in drill to the regular army, and ready to take the field at a moment's warning. The bill asks an appropriation of ten millions. *Alexandria Gazette.*

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

SHOCKING! A MISSIONARY'S FAMILY MURDERED!

Letter of Rev. Tilman D. Peurifoy, of the Alachua Mission, to the Editor.

Dear brother Capers—I am ruined! While engaged in my Missionary labors in the Alachua Mission, I received a letter bearing awful tidings. It informed me that the Indians had murdered my family! I set out for home, hoping that it might not prove as bad as the letter stated; but, O my God! it is even worse. My precious children, Lovick, Pierce and Elizabeth, were killed and burnt up in the house. My dear wife was shot, stabbed, and stamped seemingly to death, in the yard. But after the wretches went to pack up their plunder, she revived, and crawled off from the scene of death to suffer a thousand deaths during the dreadful night, which she spent alone by the side of a pond, bleeding at four bullet holes and more than a half dozen stabs —three deep gashes to the bone on her head, and three stabs through the ribs, besides a number of smaller cuts and bruises. She is yet living, and O help me pray that she may still live. My negroes lay dead all about the yard and woods, and my every thing else burnt to ashes. Pray for me.

My family was on a short visit to my father-in-law for the purpose of having some supplies sent up from our plantation to our temporary residence in the mission, and during this brief period the awful catastrophe took place.

When I think of the wickedness of this country, the flood of vice that sweeps over the land from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, I cannot be surprised that it streams with blood; but why this upon my precious family I am not able to resolve. O, pray for me.

T. D. PEURIFOY.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A tragedy of a painful and appalling character was recently perpetrated in the western part of Alabama. The particulars as recorded in the Louisville Express, are somewhat to the following effect: A young lady of great personal attractions, the daughter of a farmer in that neighborhood, had formed an acquaintance with a youth of wild and dissolute habits, and her parents, in consequence, forbade him their house, and exerted themselves to sever the connection, by providing "Miss Julia Maria" with a steady middle-aged husband. The squire having performed the ceremony, "the happy couple" set off for their home on the borders of the great prairie, and for six months the lady appeared perfectly reconciled to her lot, and exerted herself to love, honor and obey her liege lord. One morning, as the farmer was returning home with his rifle and dogs, he met his former rival, who accounted for his sudden appearance by saying that he had just returned from New Orleans, where he had made a rare speculation in Texian lands, and that it was his intention to emigrate to his new property, so soon as he had completed some family arrangements. The unsuspicious husband invited his *friend* to pass a day with him, saying, that although he should be obliged to go to Lakesville the next day, the other could amuse himself until his return by shooting the prairie hens, or fencing in a patch of corn, which ever he pleased. The other consented, and returned to the house with the hospitable farmer. The next day the young man renewed his intimacy with his former sweetheart, and finally succeeded in exacting a promise that she would, the next morning, run away with him. The husband, in the meantime, had gone on a tour to the prairies, in search of game, and was not expected to return in several days. He had his misgivings, however; and returning home late at night, he was a horrified witness of his own dishonor. Without attempting to disturb the guilty pair, he fired the house in three different places, the flames creeping through the upper stories and encircling the roof of his once happy home. The wretched woman and her paramour were aroused from their adulterous dreams by the flames, and rushed to the windows to save themselves by leaping out, but below stood the infuriated husband with his rifle, and the moment the casement was opened he fired with unerring aim, and they both fell amid the burning ruins.

From the Albany Argus of June 1.

Daring Outrage.—An express from Watertown reached this city yesterday afternoon, bringing despatches to Gov. Marcy, from the District Attorney, Marshal, &c. at that place; by which we regret to learn that a most extraordinary outrage was committed within the American waters early on Thursday morning. The British steamboat Sir Robert Peel, lying to about seven miles from French creek, on the river St. Lawrence, was forcibly seized by a body of armed men, supposed to be Canadian refuges, set on fire, and entirely consumed.

Gov. Marcy, conceiving the circumstances such as to require the immediate interposition of the State authorities, left town soon after the arrival of the express, in the evening cars for Utica, and thence, by relays of horses, to Watertown.

Another outrage has been committed on the frontier, coming this time from the British side. The American Steamboat Telegraph, about 10 o'clock A. M., June 1, when off the Port of Brockville, U. C. was fired into by a band of militia on board a schooner in the harbor. The Captain states as many as twenty shots were fired. Several balls struck the boat, one piercing the side of the boat opposite the ladies' cabin. The Captain had steam on his boat, and made off as soon as possible. No lives were lost.

From Arkansas, we learn that John Wilson (late Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State) has been tried, in the Court for Pulaski county, upon an indictment for the murder of Joseph J. Anthony, one of the members of that House, and found *Not Guilty* of Murder, but guilty of justifiable Homicide. Unless all the accounts of this affair were essentially false, this must be admitted to be a very extraordinary verdict.

A Baltimore paper says, a *Human Skeleton* has been brought to that city from the Rocky Mountains, near the head waters of the Missouri, in height *eight feet nine inches*, and weighing *one hundred and eighty* pounds.

Richard K. Frost, the steam doctor, convicted in New York of manslaughter for administering lobelia to a patient, has been adjudged to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, and discharged.

Mendovia, a town near Tuscaloosa, (Ala.) was destroyed on the 17th instant. Every building in it) with the exception of a kitchen and hen house) was swept away.

The mountains in view of Lynchburg and Charlottsville, Virginia, were covered with snow on the 1st inst.

There is a report that a whole company belonging to one of the regiments lately arrived in Canada from Grate Britain, deserted and crossed over, a few days ago, to the New York side of the line.

The most celebrated mine of specular iron in Europe, is in the Island of Elba. This mine has been wrought two thousand years, and now yields annually one million six hundred thousand tons of ore. It is stated that this mine, which is still considered inexhaustible, is not one-tenth of the size of the iron hills of Missouri.

☞ It should not be forgotten,
That during Mr. Adams's administration,
the expenses of the Government were
THIRTEEN MILLIONS A YEAR;
and that, under Mr. Van Buren's the expenses of the Government are
THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS A YEAR.
Nor should it be forgotten,
That during Mr. Adams's administration,
ten millions of debt was annually
PAID OFF;
while under Mr. Van Buren's administration,
TEN MILLIONS OF DEBT IS CONTACTED;
and what is still worse than all, this debt is contracted by the issue of
☞ SHIN-PLASTERS! ☜

Circumstances alter Cases.—The Van Buren presses now stigmatize the people of Connecticut as Federalists, Abolitionists and bank-bought satellites. Last year, when the Administration carried the state, the voters were most perfectly *Democratic*, and the news was every where hailed as "Light from the East."
Raleigh Register.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 14.

State Legislature

In this county, the following gentlemen are before the people as candidates for seats in the State Legislature, viz.

WHIGS.

Senate—Hugh Waddell, esq.

Commons—Willie P. Mangum, William A. Graham, John Boon, and Nathaniel J. King, esqrs.

VAN BUREN.

Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison.

Commons—Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Trollinger, and Dr. Julius Bracken.

James C. Turrentine is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff for the county of Orange.

We once heard of an old gentleman who had so many times repeated the details of the battle at Quebec, that he at length began to fancy that he was himself one of the gallant assailants. Something of the same kind of hallucination seems to have overspread the mind of our friend of the Standard: he has dwelt so long upon the sayings and doings of the fanatical "Abolitionists" of the North, a "High Tariff," "Nick Biddle's Bank," and all the other "raw heads and bloody bones" which party zeal could conjure up, and so strenuously has he endeavored to heap them all on the shoulders of Mr. Clay, that now he cannot think of that gentleman without having the whole host brought up before him, with the fanatic Garrison and his Emancipator peering from the midst. To preserve entire this picture, so pleasing to his fancy, he has been compelled to keep one eye shut; and seeing but one side of a question himself, he has supposed that he could keep his readers equally ignorant. But this he cannot do. HENRY CLAY has been too long and too conspicuously before the nation, his course too high and honorable and consistent, his actions too important and beneficial to the country, and his opinions too openly expressed, and too congenial with the spirit of our institutions, to be overlooked by the people of any portion of the United States, and particularly by the intelligent citizens of our county of Orange. The people do not draw *all* their information from the Globe, and the speeches of Thomas H. Benton and Bedford Brown; they sometimes look into the journals of Congress, and they find enough there to convince them that the friends of Mr. Clay have no cause to be ashamed of their preference. The Whig candidates of Orange county know how to appreciate this intelligence of the people; and being desirous of telling them *only* "what they know to be true," they will not make use of the words which the Standard has kindly put into their mouth. They know well that "nothing is more disgusting than to see intelligent and moral men deceive the people, by asserting falsehoods to promote political objects," and we can assure the Standard that they "will not do it." And that the Standard may not longer do so *ignorantly*, we will assist him to open his other eye for a few moments, while we bring forward a few things from the history of the present session of Congress. We have, perhaps obstinately, persisted in an old fashioned way of thinking: and according to this notion, justice requires that every man should be judged by his own actions and his own words, and not by those of others with whom it may be convenient to associate him. It is by this rule that we are disposed to judge Mr. Clay; and with this view we ask the Standard to accompany us while we take a peep into the journals of Congress. After which we shall leave it to his own conscience to say, whether his zeal has not caused him to overlook important truths, and to give a coloring to many things not justified by facts.

The first charge which the Standard brings against Mr. Clay is, that he is an Abolitionist; and many columns of that print have been filled with labored articles to impress upon its readers this belief; but in the whole not a word is said of a single act of Mr. Clay, not a single expression that has proceeded from him, although both are to be found in every page of his life. Completely to put down this slander, we need only refer to the journals of the Senate for the present session. It will be there seen, that on the 9th of January he submitted a set of resolutions, in which were embodied his opinions with regard to the whole subject of slavery; a part of which resolutions were adopted with great unanimity by the Senate as substitutes for those offered by Mr. Calhoun on the same subject. The whole of these resolutions can be found in our paper of the 30th of January. We copy now only the 2d and 3d, as follows:

Resolved, That the institution of domestic slavery, as now existing in many of the states of this confederacy, is subject to the exclusive power and control of those states respectively; and that no other state, nor the people of no other state, nor Congress, possess, or can rightfully exercise, any power or authority, whatever, to interfere, in any manner whatever, therewith.

Resolved, That, when the District of Columbia was ceded by the states of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, domestic slavery existed in both of these states, including the ceded territory, and that as it still continues in both of them, it could not be abolished within the district without a violation of that good faith which was implied in the cession and in the acceptance of the territory; nor, unless compensation were made to the proprietors of slaves, without a manifest infringement of an amendment to the constitution of the United States; nor without exciting a degree of just alarm and apprehension in the states recognizing slavery, far transcending, in mischievous tendency, any possible benefit which could be accomplished by the abolition.

In the way of evidence, these two resolutions are worth all the articles which have cumbered the columns of the Standard for the last six months.

The next charge is, that he is in favor of "a high tariff." Upon this head also, Mr. Clay has been explicit and open. In his speech in the Senate on the 10th of March, in reply to Mr. Calhoun on the sub-treasury bill, he says:

"No one, Mr. President, in the commencement of the protective policy, ever supposed that it was to be perpetual. We hoped and believed that temporary protection extended to our infant manufactures would bring them up, and enable them to withstand competition with those of Europe. We thought, as the wise French minister did, who when urged by a British Minister to consent to the equal introduction into the two countries of their respective productions, replied that free trade might be very well for a country whose manufactures had reached perfection, but was not entirely adapted to a country which wished to build up its manufactures. If the productive policy were entirely to cease in 1842, it would have existed 26 years from 1816, or 18 from 1824; quite as long as, at either of those periods, its friends supposed might be necessary. But it does not cease then, and I sincerely hope that the provisions contained in the Compromise Act for its benefit beyond that period, will be found sufficient for the perservation of all our interesting manufactures. For one, I am willing to adhere to, and abide by, the Compromise in all its provisions, present and prospective, if its fair operation is undisturbed.

"The Senate well knows that I have been constantly in favor of a strict and faithful adherence to the Compromise Act. I have watched and defended it on all occasions. I desire to see it faithfully and inviolably maintained."

In this is there any thing to show that he is in favor of "a high tariff?" The compromise act, at the time of its adoption, was hailed with prefect satisfaction by the whole south, and to this act he expresses a determination strictly to adhere. It is true that he has always been in favor of fostering our infant manufactures, and no patriot heart will fail to rejoice with him in the blessings which have flowed from that policy. And now that it has placed us in equal competition with the powers most advanced in civilization, he exults in the belief "that our cherished manufactures will stand up and maintain themselves against unnatural hostility at home, and all jealous rivalry abroad.

Again, the Standard says, Mr. Clay is in favor of internal improvement by the General Government. But is this charge any better founded than the others? Mr. Clay, like many other patriotic men, thought an extensive system of internal improvements was essential to the prosperity of the country, and some of these improvements he considered as properly belonging to the General Government. As a friend to internal improvements, he warmly advocated the land bill, thereby to enable the states successfully to prosecute them. But although that measure failed, the work has gone on, and now there is little occasion for invoking the aid of the General Government; and this opinion he has expressed plainly in the speech before alluded to.

Among the other crimes alleged against Mr. Clay, is the charge that he is in favor of a National Bank. On this head Mr. Clay's views are fully expressed in his remarks copied into our paper two weeks ago, and we dare say they were perfectly satisfactory to our readers. The necessity of a National Bank is beginning to be pretty generally acknowledged; not by Whigs only, but by many of the Van Buren party, even some of their candidates.

We have not room now, further to extend these remarks, but may again recur to the subject.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

A great Convention of the Whigs of Ohio assembled at Columbus, the capital of that state, on Thursday the 30th ult. There were present from three to five thousand delegates; and in reference to this large number, the Columbus Journal and Register terms it "*the Rising of the People.*" The Hon. Allen Trimble was chosen President, and a Vice President was appointed from each congressional district.

After organizing, various committees were appointed on State and National affairs; and having referred to each the subjects proper for it, the Convention adjourned to the next day.

At the meeting of the Convention on Friday morning, the Committee on National Affairs reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the good of the country imperiously demands a change in the administration of the National Government—such a change as will effectually prevent a further continuance of the reckless war which has been waged upon the interests of the people for the benefit of office holders—such a change as will, from henceforth, produce a union of feeling and interest between the people and their official agents, and that it is the paramount duty of all those, thoughout the Union, who are opposed to the present misrule, to prosecute this object by vigor and concert of action, and by the sacrifice of all personal and local partialities and prejudices which stand in the way of its attainment.

Resolved, That concert of action by the Whigs throughout the United States can be best secured by means of a National Convention; and this Convention therefore concur in the recommendation of the State Whig Convention, held at Columbus in July last, to that effect—and *also concur* in the proposition lately made by the Whig members of Congress, as to the time and place of holding a National Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention have undiminished confidence in the patriotism and talents of our distinguished fellow citizen, *William Henry Harrison*—and concur with the Convention of July last, in presenting his name to the National Convention, as a Candidate for the Presidency—but at the same time pledge their cordial support to the nomination of the Convention, should it fall on either of the other distinguished statesmen, *Henry Clay* or *Daniel Webster*, whose names are prominent as Whig candidates for that important office.

We stated, two or three weeks since, that the Hon. Levi Woodbury had been nominated by the Governor of New Hampshire to the office of Chief Justice of that state. This nomination was confirmed; but it is now said that Mr. Woodbury will decline it, preferring to remain in the Treasury Department.

The article "from an old newspaper," communicated to us for publication, is too incorrectly copied. In two or three places so much is omitted as to destroy the sense. The article we have seen before, perhaps have published it; but will do so again if the corrections are made.

The controversy which has agitated the Presbyterian Church, is about to be continued in the civil tribunals of the country. The New School, so called, elected six trustees of the Theological Seminary, and removed six of the Board, who, however, refused to admit the new members to a seat, and the old ones continue to act. A contemporary says: "Hereupon issues the writ of *quo warranto*, by which the whole legal question will be decided, concerning the rights of the respective parties to the name, property, &c. of the General Assembly."

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

At a meeting of the Delegates of the associated Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, held in that city on the 1st inst. the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed in pursuance thereof.

Whereas, the recent action of Congress in rescinding the specie circular, and abolishing, for the present and future, all distinctions in the mode of payment in the different branches of the public revenue, has removed the chief obstacle to a restoration of the currency; and whereas, the banks of the city and county of Philadelphia are desirous of proving to the community, by immediate action, their sincere wish to co-operate with the government in replacing the monetary system of the country in a sound and healthy condition; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the delegates of the associated banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, be appointed to consider and report to this board on Wednesday next, suitable measures to be adopted to accomplish an early and general resumption of specie payments.

Resolved, That the said committee be authorized to correspond with the Banks of the neighboring states upon the subject referred to it, and in the interior.

The Banks of Baltimore have responded to the committee of the Philadelphia Banks, and recommend a convention to be held in Philadelphia about the first of July, to concert measures preparatory to an early resumption of specie payments.

Chancellor Kent has appeared with his opinion in an article of great length, in the New York American, in direct opposition to that of Judge McKinley, given at Mobile, upon the inability of a corporation created by one State to enter into contracts out of the jurisdiction of the power that created it. That decision astonished the public generally, as well as the legal fraternity. The merchants about New York, feeling much interested on the subject, the opinion of Chancellor Kent was asked for; and in acquiescence to the request, it has been given.

Rise of Water on Lake Erie.—The Cleveland Herald mentions the fact, that the waters of Lake Erie, at that point, are at least three and a half feet higher than they were three years ago, and eighteen inches above the level of last year. A similar rise has been observed in the Upper Lakes.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.
14 Thursday,	4 48	7 12		
15 Friday,	4 48	7 12		
16 Saturday,	4 47	7 13		
17 Sunday,	4 47	7 13	Full	7 11 33 after.
18 Monday,	4 47	7 13	Last	14 9 13 after.
19 Tuesday,	4 47	7 13	New	21 9 16 after.
20 Wednesday	4 47	7 13	First	29 7 55 after.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 9th of August.

Classical Department } W. J. Bingham,
Tuition 21$ per session. } John A. Bingham.

English Department } W. C. Sutton,
Tuition 16$ per session. } John McAllester.

French Department } Jean Odend'hal.
Tuition 3$ per month. }

The students in the classical department receive regular instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition and Declamation, without extra charge.

P. S. The Raleigh papers will insert five times.

June 14. 24—3w

FEMALE SCHOOL
In Hillsborough.

THE Fall Session of Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Monday the 16th of July.

TERMS—English Studies, $17 50
French (taught by a native,) 15 00
Music, 25 00
Drawing & Painting, 10 00

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, } Hillsborough.
Dr. J. Webb, }
Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln, N. C.
Rev. Wm S. Plumer, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, Petersburg, Va.

☞ The Newbern Spectator, Raleigh Register, and Standard, will give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

June 14. 24—

Masonic Celebration.

THE Members of University Lodge, No. 80, have agreed to celebrate the anniversary of St John the Baptist, in Masonic order, on the 4th of July, in conjunction with the Anniversary of American Independence.

Punctual attendance will be required of the members. Brethren of other Lodges are respectfully invited to attend and participate with us.

The citizens in general are also invited to unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.

N. B. The Masonic Celebration was postponed in consequence of its interfering with the College exercises

J. B. McDADE,
One of the Committee.

June 8 24—14th

Masonic Celebration.

THE 24th of June being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist (and the Sabbath day) the members of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, have agreed to celebrate the 25d, Saturday, according to the ancient customs of the fraternity; also to lay the corner stone of their Hall. It is therefore earnestly requested that the members favor the occasion with a punctual attendance. The Rev. Patrick Dowd, an eminently distinguished brother, has consented to deliver a public address applicable to the ceremonies of the day.

Brethren at a distance are respectfully invited to attend and cheerfully participate with us in the celebration.

JAMES N. CROSBY, *Sec'ry.*
of Columbus Lodge.

Pittsborough, May 27. 21—

China, Glass, and Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street, N. Y.
(*Formerly of the firm of T. J. Barrow & Co*)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire new STOCK OF GOODS, in the above line, expressly adapted to Southern trade. Every description of rich China, in sette; Cut Glass, together with a complete assortment of Common and Queensware and Stone Ware, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credit will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Slip, New York, June 6. 21—

GOELICKE'S
Matchless Sanative.

TO *LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE*, M. D. of Germany (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz. *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body:* ☞ *often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs*—☜—*and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefateor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy,

CONSUMPTION,

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the

CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;

a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative,

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Insatiable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one third rix dollars ($3 50) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthey climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the APPETITE dictates; and not be compelled to force down, *against nature*, every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants); and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or hock, *obey her*; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, *regard her voice*. In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his *appetite craves*, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (!) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure This is reason; this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offin Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performe all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness. HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, esq. of N. York.

New York, October 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland,—Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidently noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as *her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her.*" Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, *she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days*, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that *she owes her life to the Sanative alone*; and as there are probably may consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter: for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN

"Physicins and the Matchless Sanative."

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFACTOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing, and WILL cure obstinate diseases which the physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. "The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, WITHOUT KILLING HIM, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to Kill.

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper so write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

☞ In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

GAB. B. LEA, *Agent.*
Pleasant Grove, Orange, N. C.

May 22. 21—6m

I DEARLY LOVE THE FREE!

WRITTEN BY JONAS B. PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Music by Westrop.

I dearly love this happy land, its rivers rolling wide,
Its forests green, its silver lakes, its mountains in their pride;
Beneath its banner's starry folds, the wand'rer seeketh rest;
The home of true and gallant hearts, the hopes of the oppress'd,
Oh! still most dear this country fair must ever prove to me,
For well I love her noble sons, *I dearly love the Free!*

Where late the Savage bold and brave, the forest wide did roam,
The son of Nature, wild and free, in Nature's Sylvan home;
The City in her wealth and pride, now rears her hundred spires,
No more is heard the song of war, around his counsel fires;
How fair and bright and beautiful, this land appears to me,
I love it well and truly, for *I dearly love the Free!*

In every cline beneath the sun, her banner bright is known,
Her honor, wealth and greatness, earth's mighty nations own;
The tide of her prosperity, which onward still must roll,
There's every tie to bind true hearts, fair country, unto thee,
Who love as I do dearly love, *the Bold, the Brave and Free!*

In distant climes in search of change, I do not sigh to roam,
Thy banner gives protection, and thy ample soil a home;
Here plenty yields her blessings, with a rich and lib'ral hand,
And peace her downy pinions spreads above this fertile land.
Then be thou still my home of joy, until life's sands are gone,
And let me have a grave in thee, thou land of *Washington.*

From "the Clock maker, or the Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick."

ROAD TO A WOMAN'S HEART.

As we approached the Inn at Amherst, the Clockmaker grew uneasy. It's pretty well on in the evening, I guess, said he, and Marm Pugwash is as onsartain in her temper as a mornin in April; it's all sunshine or all clouds with her tantrums, she'll stretch out her neck and hiss like a goose with a flock of goslins. I wonder what on airth Pugwash was a thinkin on, when he signed articles of partnership with that are woman; she's not a bad looking piece of furniture neither, and it's a proper pity sich a clever woman should carry such a stiff upper lip—she reminds me of our old minister Joshua Hopewell's apple trees.

The old minister had an orchard of most particular good fruit, for he was a great hand at buddin, and graftin, and what not, and the orchard (it was on the South side of the house) stretched right to the road. Well, there were some trees hung over the fence, I never seen bearers; the apples hung in ropes, for all the world like strings of onions, and the fruit was beautiful. Nobody touched the minister's apples, and when other folks lost theirn from the boys, his'n always hung there like bait to a hook, but there never was so much as nibble at 'em. So I said to him one day, Minister, said I, how on airth do you manage to keep your fruit that's so exposed, when no one else can't do it no how. Why says he, they are dreadful pretty fruit, an't they? I guess, said I, there ant the like on 'em in all Connecticut. Well says he, I'll tell you the secret, but you needn't let on to no one about it. That are row next the fence, I grafted it myself, I took great pains to get the right kind, I sent clean up to Roxberry and away down to Squahaneck creek, [I was afeard he was going to give day and date for every graft, being a terrible long winded man in his stories,] so says I, I know that, minister, but how do you preserve them? Why I was agoin to tell you, said he, when you stopped me. That are outward row I grafted myself with the choicest kind I could find, and succeeded; they are beautiful, but so etarnal sour no human soul can eat them. Well, the boys think the old minister's graftin has all succeeded about as well as that row, and they sarch no farther. They snicker at my grafun, and I laugh in my sleeve, I guess, at there penetration.

Now, Marm Pugwash is like the Minister's apples, very temptin fruit to look at, but desperate sour. If Pugwash had a watery mouth when he married, I guess it's pretty puckery by this time. However, if she goes to act ugly, I'll give her a dose of "soft sawder," that will take the frown out of her frontispiece, and make her dial plate as smooth as a lick of copal vanish. It's a pity she's such a kickin' devil, too, for she has good points—good eye—good foot—neat pastern—fine chest—a clean set of limbs, and carries a good——. But here we are, now you'll see what "soft sawder" will do.

When we entered the house, the traveller's room was all in darkness, and on opening the opposite door into the sitting room, was found the female part of the family extinguishing the fire for the night. Mrs. Pugwash had a broom in her hand, and was in the act (the last act of female housewifery) of sweeping the hearth. The strong flickering light of the fire, as it fell upon her tall fine figure and beautiful face, revealed a creature worthy of the Clockmaker's comments.

Good evening, marm, said Mr. Slick, how do you do, and how's Mr. Pugwash? He, said she, why he's been abed this hour, you don't expect to disturb him this time of night, I hope. Oh no, said Mr. Slick, certainly not, and I am sorry to have disturbed you, but we got detained longer than we expected, I am sorry that——So am I, said she, but if Mr. Pugwash will keep an inn when he has no occasion to, his family can't expect to rest.

Here the Clockmaker, seeing the storm gathering, stopped down suddenly, and staring intently, held out his hand and exclaimed, well, if that aint a beautiful child—come here, my little man, and shake hands along with me—well, I declare, if that are little feller aint the finest child I ever seed—what, not abed yet? Ah, you rogue, where did you get them are pretty rosy cheeks; stole them from mamma, eh? Well, I wish my old mother could see that child, it is such a treat. In our country, said he, turning to me, the children are all as pale as chalk, or as yeller as an orange. Lord, that are little feller would be a show in our country—come to me, my man. Here the "soft sawder" began to operate. Mrs. Pugwash said in a milder tone than we had yet heard, "Go my dear, to the gentleman—go, dear." Mr. Slick kissed him, and asked him, if he would go to the States along with him, told him all the little girls there would fall in love with him, for they didn't see such a beautiful face once in a month of Sundays. Black eyes—let me see—ah, mamma's eyes too, and black hair also, as I am alive; why you are mamma's own boy, the very image of mamma. Do be seated, gentleman, said Mrs. Pugwash—Sally, make a fire in the next room. She ought to be proud of you, he continued. Well, if I live to return here, I must paint your face, and have it put on my clocks, and our folks will buy the clocks, for the sake of the face. Did you ever see, said he, again addressing me, such a likeness between one human and another, as between this beautiful little boy and his mother. I am sure you have had no supper, said Mrs. Pugwash to me; you must be hungry and weary, too—I will get you a cup of tea. I am sorry to give you so much trouble, said I. Not the least trouble in the world, she replied; on the contrary a pleasure.

We were then shown into the next room, where the fire was now blazing up, but Mr. Slick protested he could not proceed without the little boy, and lingered behind me to ascertain his age, and concluded by asking the child if he had any aunts that looked like mamma.

As the door closed, Mr. Slick said, it's a pity she don't go well in gear. The difficulty with those critters is to get them to start, after that there is no trouble with them if you don't check 'em too short. If you do they'll stop again, run back and kick like mad, and then Old Nick himself wouldn't start 'em. Pugwash, I guess, don't understand the natur of the critter; she'll never go kind in harness for him. When I see a child, said the Clockmaker, I always feel safe with these women folks, for I have always found that the road to a woman's heart lies through her child.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The Journal of Commerce, which is good authority on morals and manners, as well as trade and commerce, sums up in the following just and impartial manner the vexed question of the rights of the sex: *Microcosm.*

"Some ladies have distinguished themselves by declaiming against the oppression of women, which they say exists in our Christian land. They say women are kept in a condition of inferiority to men, and that of right they ought to be equal. We have been thinking the matter over, and have come to the conclusion that the wrong is quite the other way; and that if rights ought to be divided half and half, we should be for a new division. Not on the ground upon which Miss Grimke goes, that men are not women, or permitted to engage in women's occupations, but because, when the simple question of superiority is at issue, the men always have to give up. If ladies and gentlemen meet on the side walk, who has to turn out? If there are not seats for all the company, who has to stand up? When there is danger to face, who must go forward? If there is curiosity to gratify, who goes behind? If there is too much company for the first table, who eats at the second? Who has always the right hand and the most respectable position? We could mention a hundred other cases, in which, on the simple question of right, every thing is yielded to the women. But there are many cases in which the condition of men is still worse. For instance, if on any public occasion a pew at church, or a seat any where, be occupied by men ever so respectable or aged, a smerky little beauty trips along and presents herself at the top of the seat, and they must all jump up and clear out as if they had been shot. Especially ought it to be noticed, that when matrimonial negociations are to be made, the whole burden of performing the delicate and often very embarrassing part of making proposals, is thrown upon the men, while the women sit and say no, no, no, as long as they like, and never say yes until they have a mind to. Mrs. Angelina Grimke Weld may show a catalogue of equal grievances if she can.

A careless watch invites a vigilant foe.

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1837, to wit.

On Monday the 2nd of July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 3rd, at John Newland's.
Wednesday the 4th, at Ruffin's Mills.
Thursday the 5th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 6th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.
Saturday the 7th, at Michael Holt's.
Monday the 9th, at John S. Turrentine's.
Tuesday the 13th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 11th, at Chesley F. Faucett's
Thursday the 12th, at James Hutchinson's.
Friday the 13th, at Andrew McCauley's.
Saturday the 14th, at George A. Mebane's.
Monday the 16th, at Hillsborough.
Tuesday the 17th, at Alvis Nichol's.
Wednesday the 18th, at Mrs. Lydia McKee's.
Thursday the 19th, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 20th, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 21st, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Monday the 23rd, at Trice's and Pratt's.
Tuesday the 24th, at Moring's, (formerly Z. Herndon's.)
Wednesday the 25th, at Wm. Trice's.
Thursday the 26th, at Chapel Hill.
Friday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woods's.

☞ The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1838, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'ff.*
June 7. 23—

Notice.

Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor.

THE Wardens of the Poor, for Orange county, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in September next.

A Superintendent will be appointed on that day; persons desiring the appointment can therefore make application.

All persons having business will attend at that time; and all applications for admitting persons should then be made.

ED. STRUDWICK.
June 6. 23—

Notice.

☞ THE WOOL CARDING MACHINE at Freeland's Mills, is now in readiness for the despatch of work, at the usual prices.

J. J. FREELAND.
June 6. 23

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, a BLACK MULEY COW, with a white streak down her back, a little white about her belly; marked with an under bit out of the left ear, and a hole in the right, slitted out by some means, apparently by a knife, but I think by a dog. Any information given will be thankfully received, and all expenses paid.

JOHN HORNER.
June 5. 23—

Military.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers of the Second Orange Regiment, that the election for Brigadier General will take place at David Mebane's on the first Saturday in July, where you are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Major General C. Cotton.

BENJ. TROLINGER, *Col.*
June 6. 23—

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 27th of June next, a valuable HOUSE AND LOT, in the village of Chapel Hill, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mitchell, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and security. Further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place on the premises

WILLIAM N. PRATT, *Adm'r.*
May 29. 22—

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without intermission, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.
May 29. 22—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are required and commanded to attend at Hillsborough, on the first Saturday of July next, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial, and for the election of Brigadier General.

E. G. MANGUM, *Col.*
May 29. 22—

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, two notes of hand, one on Thomas Hargis for forty-five dollars, dated in March 1837, credit on it for $13.00—one on Giles Mebane for forty-five dollars, dated 2d March 1838. All persons are therefore forewarned trading for said notes, and the drawers from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

JOHN M. RAY.
May 29. 22—

Flour and Corn.

THE subscriber continues to keep at his Mill a supply of FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

THO. W. HOLDEN.
May 29. 22—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
☞ AT THIS OFFICE.

Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE examination of the Students of Mount Pleasant Academy will take place on the 16th of next month, at which time a few select speeches and dialogues will be delivered. Friends invited to attend.

The Fall Session will commence on the 16th of July.

D. W. KERR, *Principal.*
May 22. 21—3w

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.
April 27. 18—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
December 7. 99—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.
September 8. 35—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.
February 15. 05—

Bacon and Lard.

3,000 lbs. of BACON, and a quantity of LARD,

For sale by

ALLEN PARKS.
April 13. 16—

Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing *Ninety Five Dollars,* was found by James R. Montgomery, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Albrights. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.
Orange county, March 19. 13—3m

Lemay's Almanacks, FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22 01

Blanks for sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own, and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

Tailoring Business.

REMOVAL

MR. Levin Carmichael has removed his establishment to the building once occupied by David Yarbrough, esq. as a Dry Goods store, and recently by Dr. Norwood, as a Doctor's Shop. He would take this occasion to return his thanks to the many friends who have bestowed their patronage upon him, and earnestly solicits them to give him a call at his new stand.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and he has excellent Northern workmen to execute his work. Every attention will be paid to his work, and no effort will be spared to please his patrons. He flatters himself that he has generally succeeded in making his work fit; and he thinks he can insure it to be as well executed as any in the Southern country.

January 25. tf—05

☞ MR. CARMICHAEL has just received his **Spring and Summer Fashions,** and is prepared to fit Gentlemen up in the most neat and fashionable style. Give a call, gentlemen.

April 27. 18—

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable

Dry Goods

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Hats & Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.
September 6. 35—

Land for Sale.

Some person may get a bargain in a TRACT of LAND, containing 400 Acres 12 miles North West from Hillsborough, and one-fourth of a mile from Mount Pleasant Academy, on the main road to High Rock.

THOMAS REEVES.
March 1 10—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now lives, four miles south east of Hillsborough, containing 300 acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and Smoke House, a good Barn, and other out Houses. The Plantation is handsomely situated; is well watered, having two streams running through it, and several good springs; and has on it a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a quantity of first rate Meadow.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

AARON STRAYHORN.
February 8. 07—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough
April 5. 03—

YEMEN,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, and perhaps at one or two other places a part of the cool season, the places not named; I wait for information from those who expect to put to him, that I may be able to select the best stands before I advertise him. The terms will be low, much more so than any horse of his value—to wit, 30 dollars to insure, and 25 dollars the season, which may be discharged by 20 dollars in the season. The season has now commenced, and will end the 10th of July. I request all those who intend to favor him with their custom, to put early; the advantages are many and great in raising early colts. For blood and performances, see bills.

JAMES MOORE.
January 25. 05—

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 26. 93—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.